THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 1011.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, August 29, 1774.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE late Dismission of Col. HANCOCK from the Command of the Cadets, with the Dissolution of that Corps consequent thereon, having occasioned much Speculation, and many imperfect Accounts; in Order to prevent further Misrepresentations you are desir'd to insert the following, which may be depended on.

Your humble Servant,
DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Junr. *Clerk.*
By Order of the Company.

At a regular Meeting on Monday] *Evening* 15th August 1774, *Col.* HANCOCK *laid before the Company the following Letter, which he had receiv'd from Mr. Secretary* FLUCKER, *viz.*

Salem, August 1st, 1774.

SIR,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Captain General to acquaint you, that he has no further Service for you, as Captain of the Governor's Company of Cadets, and you are hereby dismiss'd from that Command. *I am, Sir,*

Your most obedient Servant,
THO'. FLUCKER, Sec'y.

The Colonel after taking a polite and affectionate Leave retir'd. The Company then chose a Chairman and Clerk, and, after mature Deliberation, the Company voted *Nem. Con.* to return his Excellency the Standard with the following Message, by a Committee of three.

Boston, August 15th, 1774.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, *Esq; Captain-General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of the* Massachusetts-Bay.

May it please your Excellency,

IT having been this Day communicated to us in a regular Meeting, that your Excellency has thought fit to displace the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK Esq; from his Command as Captain of the Cadet Company, they take the earliest Opportunity to express their extreme Regret at this Removal of their first Officer; and considering the Distinction with which they have hitherto been favour'd in the Choice and Continuation of their Officers, they look upon this Dismission as disbanding the Corps.——They have therefore judged proper to return your Excellency the Standard you presented to the Company upon your taking the Chair of Government, and at the same Time, take the Liberty to inform your Excellency, that from the Day of the Removal of Colonel HANCOCK from his Command, they no longer consider themselves as the Governor's independant Company of Cadets.

DUNCAN INGRAHAM, Junr. Clerk,
per Order of the Company.

The Committee accordingly waited on the Governor the next Day at *Salem*, and deliver'd the Message with the Standard, and receiv'd from his Excellency this verbal Answer, *viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

COLONEL Hancock has used me Ill, and has not treated me with that Respect that is due to the Governor of the Province; therefore I dismiss'd him!—I will not be treated Ill by Colonel Hancock, nor any other Man in the Province.—Had I known your Intentions, I would have disbanded you before.

Gentlemen, I accept the Standard.

Attest. GABRIEL JOHONNOT, *Chairman of the Committee.*

The Company also voted that a Committee of Eleven, wait on Colonel Hancock with the following Address.

To the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

SIR,

THE Governor having thought fit to dismiss you from your Command as Colonel of the Cadet Company; We the Subscribers, who were Members of that Body, beg Leave to wait on you, with our sincerest Acknowledgments for your Conduct; and to assure you that we entertain a most grateful Sense of the many Instances of your spirited, generous, and noble Exertions, for the Honor of the Corps.

We leave to the Gratitude of your Country in general, to pay their disinterested Tribute of Applause to your extensive public Merit: 'Tis in the View of an Officer only, we would now consider you, at no Loss in that Character, for the ampleſt Field of Eulogium. It is principally owing to you Sir, that the Company acquir'd such Reputation, as to continue an Object worthy of your Patronage and Command; nor can we suppress the Emotions of Regret which we sensibly feel, at thus parting with an Officer, who whilst in Command, so eminently supported the Honor of the Company; and who on all Occasions of public Appearance, conducted with that Spirit, and Military Knowledge, as at once to reflect Honor on himself, and give Distinction to the Corps.

At a Period, when the "*Post of Honor is a private Station,*" it cannot be thought strange, that a Gentleman of your distinguished Character, should meet with every Discouragement from Men in Power.

We will no longer detain you, Sir, than by an Assurance that it is the fervent Wish of our Hearts, that your Health may be speedily and perfectly restored; that you may long live to support the superior Character you have hitherto maintain'd; and that our Country may never want so illustrious a Citizen, to animate and conduct the Cause of VIRTUE and of FREEDOM.

Boston, August 18, 1774.

The above Address, signed by fifty-two Members, was accordingly presented; and the Committee received the following Answer, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

THE very respectful Notice you are pleased to take of my Dismission from the Command of the Company of Cadets, cannot fail to excite my warmest Gratitude.

The Pleasure which I ever felt in being at the Head of so respectable a Corps, was greatly augmented by a Recollection that my Appointment to that Command, was in Consequence of YOUR free Choice and unanimous Request.—*The honorable Testimony which you have given of my Conduct in that Department, will always afford me the sincerest Pleasure.*

I am ever ready to appear in a public Station, when the Honor or the Interest of the Community calls me; but shall always prefer Retirement in a private Station to being a Tool in the Hand of Power to oppress my Countrymen.—The only Regret I feel upon this Event is, my being obliged to take my Leave of you, Gentlemen, in my Military Capacity; but I shall ever hold you near to my Heart as Friends and Fellow-Citizens: And if it should ever be in my Power to promote the Interest of the Individuals who composed the Corps, I shall gladly embrace the Opportunity.

I feel myself interested to encourage Military Knowledge in America, and in this Province and Town in particular; and am happy in believing that the Company of Cadets have, by their Example, and the deserved Reputation which they have acquir'd greatly contributed to rouse the martial Spirit of my Countrymen, and to raise in them an Emulation to excell in the noble and too often necessary Art of War.

Your benevolent Wishes for the Recovery of my Health, demand the most grateful Return.——Nothing in this Life can make me more desirous of a Restoration to Health, than that I may in some Measure merit the Esteem of my Country; and as far as it possible, justify the favourable Sentiments which you are pleased to entertain of me.

I am with great Respect and Esteem,
Gentlemen,
Your most obliged and obedient,
humble Servant,
JOHN HANCOCK.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1774.

☞ Any Observations on the above are unnecessary—The Public are left to make their own Reflections.

BOSTON, August 29.

Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth, dated August 20th, 1774.

"*THE more I think upon, the more confirmed I am in the opinion, that every official act of our civil officers after the first day of July last, is a concession to the pretended authority of Parliament to make laws binding, &c. for from and after the said first of July, our civil officers hold and execute their commissions at the will and pleasure of the Governor, (which they did not, by our Charter) and the authority which he has to continue or remove them, is given to him by the act of Parliament. This is also evident by the proviso in said act, which continues all such officers in commission till death, or removal by the Governor, (the other avoidance may be or construed to mean a reserved power, as well as a resignation) and I don't see how any one can execute a commission without supposing and acknowledging the authority to be good, which continues such commission in being, and if the Governor has power to appoint and remove, those who gave him that power, have, at least, had it to give, and besides, that they should hold their commissions under parliamentary authority, appears to be one chief design of parliament in passing the act for* after vacating the existence of the Council, they constitute a new one, with all the powers and privileges of the former, except in this very point of constituting civil officers, intending thereby that all officers which originated by any powers in the council, should thenceforth cease and determine; and in fact they must, upon the destruction of the power which gave them existence, unless some new power upholds them in being, which parliamentary view and design is evident by the said proviso, for if said act does not, in the nature and spirit of it, annihilate both the origin and operation of those commissions, then that provision, for continuing them in being, notwithstanding said act and during the governor's pleasure, is null, void, futile and ridiculous, because they would have remained so without such provision, and if that proviso is of any validity and significancy at all, then those officers hold their commissions by virtue of it, or in other words, by virtue of parliamentary authority granted to the governor, therefore which way soever the argument be considered, the conclusion will follow, that those officers hold their commissions by the authority of parliament expressed in said act. Thus it seems we paid obedience to an act of parliament before we knew such an act was passed; who then can pretend that we are a disobedient people. That those officers hold their commissions by virtue of the Governor's proclamation, does not appear to me to be the case, for the efficacy of that proclamation depended upon the concurring powers, vested in the Council, with respect to any new appointments, and even with respect to the continuance of the old ones; therefore destroying the powers of the Council, destroys the efficacy and operation of the proclamation, which depended upon those powers; and those further orders therein mentioned, are given by the act of parliament. If my opinion is erroneous, you must impute it to more zeal than knowledge. That the judges of the superior court thus hold their commissions, I suppose to be indisputable; therefore those who have any matter cognizable by said court, ought not by any means to appear while they sit, nor even before the inferior court; for then the sheriff will have no occasion to return jurors, nor can the court execute their commissions. Some people here, are so much of my opinion, that they are determined not to sue for their dues; some yet think otherwise. This is a point of so much importance, that I think it ought soon to be settled. The opinion of your Committee will go far towards settling of it. We are collecting the sentiments of the Committees around us.—Another point appears to me of like consequence, (viz.) Whether to chuse Representatives or not, in case warrants should be issued for the choice of them before next May. I think we cannot in such case chuse them, without complying with the act of parliament, and thereby acknowledging their Right to make laws obligatory on us.—But I fear I trespass upon your patience, and so conclude,——"

(See Supplement.)

† See Pa. 554. * When the Act altering the Charter took place. ∨ See declaratory Act, Pa. 524.
‡ See Act, Pa. 532. ◊ See Charter, Pa. 1077, Vol. 2.) See Committee, Pa. 1087.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to publish the following State of the Merits and Services of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, their Exertions and Expences in the common Cause, drawn up by a Committee of both Houses of Assembly, of which the late Governor HUTCHINSON *was Chairman, and transmitted to* JASPER MAUDUIT, *Esq; Agent for the Province, in a Letter dated the 17th Dec^r. 1764.*

Brief State of the Merits and Services of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, *their Exertions and Expences in the common Cause.*

ONE great Reason alledged for imposing Taxes upon the Colonies, ungranted by their own Representatives, by the mere Authority of Parliament, being this; that they ought to contribute to defray the Charges of a War undertaken for their Defence, to which those who alledge this Reason suppose they have never yet sufficiently contributed: The Province of the Massachusetts-Bay deem it proper briefly to set forth their own Merits and Services, their Exertions and Expences in the common Cause, from their first Incorporation to the present Time.

1620. In the Year 1620, the Colony of New-Plymouth, now merged and included in the present Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, was begun to be planted by Governor Bradford and others, a very small but vigorous Number. These by their Prudence and Vigilance supported themselves in a wild Desert, surrounded by Indians, without any Assistance from the Crown of Great-Britain.

1629. In the Year 1629, the old Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay was begun to be planted, the Adventurers having before obtained from King Charles the First, an ample Charter, on the Faith whereof they made those Beginnings in Colonizing, which have increased to this very Day, though the said Charter hath long since been lost to them.

It appears from the earliest Records of this Colony, that their first Cares were to train the Inhabitants to Arms, to build Fortifications on their Sea-Coast, to provide for Alarms in any appearing Danger; and before the Year 1636, they had built a Fort in Boston, one in Charlestown, one in Salem, besides lesser Fortifications on the inland side.

Whoever should read these old Records can hardly help pitying a feeble Number separated by an immense Ocean from the Capital of their Government, surrounded by Savages of whose good Will they had no Assurance, conflicting with Hunger, Cold, Nakedness, and every other Hardship of a Desert, in these first Attempts to extend the Empire of Great-Britain.

Yet feeble as they then were, their Efforts were not confined to the Defence of their Home-Possessions; their Views even then were enlarged to the Conquest of the Territories possessed by other European Nations, which they deemed to belong to the Crown of Great-Britain: Wherefore

1635. In the Year 1635, Edw^d. Winslow, Esq; of the Colony of New-Plymouth preferr'd, on behalf all the Plantations in New-England, an humble Address to the Lords Commissioners of the Plantations, setting forth, "That his Majesty's Territories were encroached upon by the French and Dutch, praying that his Majesty would either procure Peace with these foreign States, or else to give special Warrant to the Petitioners, and the English Colonies to right themselves against all foreign Enemies.

This Petition was very favourably received by their Lordships; especially as Mr. Winslow offered on the Behalf of the Colonies to be at all Charges if they might be furnished with Authority from his Majesty. Mr. Winslow was therefore divers Times directed to attend their Lordships on this Subject. Had this been granted, perhaps the Causes of the last War had never subsisted. But alas! the last Time Mr. Winslow was heard upon it, Archbishop Laud was at the Board. He having heard that Winslow was puritannically affected, fell into Interrogations about Winslow's Conduct in America. Winslow was too honest to conceal his Puritan Principles, so the Archbishop prevailed with the Lords "by vehement Importunity" to consent to Winslow's Commitment; and he was accordingly committed to the Fleet Prison, where he lay seventeen Weeks. Thus ended his Agency.

1637. There being only fourteen Towns in the Colony, they raised One hundred and sixty Men against the Pequots, a numerous and warlike People dwelling out of the Massachusetts Territory, but formidable by their Neighbourhood. This Force, joined with that of the other Infant Colonies, entirely extirpated that fierce People.

1643. In the Year 1643 the Massachusetts and the other Colonies, to wit, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New-Haven, entered into an Union, and were to support each other in all future Wars in a just Proportion to the Number of Males in each Colony: which Union subsisted till the Time the first Charter was vacated. To this it was much if not entirely, owing, that the feeble settlements of Connecticut and New Haven were not overrun and conquer'd by their Dutch Neighbours, who claimed all their Lands.

1645. In 1645 the united Colonies raised Three hundred Men, whereof One hundred and ninety by the Massachusetts, to attack the Narraganssetts, another warlike Indian Nation. But these Indians were affrighted at these Preparations, and made their Submission and Peace on the Terms proposed by the English.

1664. The Colony on the Requisition of King Charles 2d. raised Two hundred Men for the Reduction of Manhadoes (now New-York) then in the Dutch Power: But that Country yielding to the Naval Force sent from England, the Men aforesaid never Marched.

1675 to 1686) This Colony was near all this Time, with very short Intermission, engaged in Wars with the Indians whereof Philip was Sachem, with the Narraganssetts, and with the River-Indians so called, and with the Eastern Indians, excited and stirred up by the French: which together threatned no less than the total Extirpation of the English here. In the Course of these Wars many Towns on the Eastern and Western Frontiers were destroyed, the Inhabitants killed or captivated, their Houses burned and Substance consumed. Yet in all this Time the Colony asked no assistance from the Crown, but bore the heavy Load themselves. For which they were even reproved by the Earl of Anglesey in a Letter to Governor Leverett——His Lordship thought they could never be equal to such Wars themselves, and that it was their Duty to have applied to his Majesty for help. Nevertheless they received none; they survived all these Terrors to be a second and third Time a Theatre of like tragical Events.

In this Period, in the general shipwreck of Charters in the arbitrary Reign of Charles the 2d there was a Judgment against that of the Massachusetts-Bay. This loyal Province was the only one, which was not restored by the Revolution to all they lost.

1690. The Massachusetts Colony raised Eight hundred Men for the Reduction of Nova-Scotia, commanded by Sir William Phips. By these it was reduced, and remained subject to the English untill the Peace of Ryswick, when King William gave it up to the French.

The same Year they raised about Two thousand Men for the Reduction of Canada; and a Fleet of between thirty and forty sail.—Though this last Attempt was unsuccessful, it does not appear to be ill planned. Charlevoix the French Historian speaks very disrespectfully of Sir William, yet says, "It is certain that if Count Frontenac (the French Governor) had happened "to have arrived three Days after Phips's approach, he would have found Phips in Possession of his Capital when he arrived there himself; and that if the English Fleet had not been "much detained by contrary Winds, or had had "better Pilots, Quebec would have been taken "before it would have been known at Montreal "that it was besieged."

Charlevoix, vol. 3d, Page 110.

However it was a great Exertion in the Colony to raise such a Force, and the great Loss of their Men, not indeed by the Enemy, but by Pestilential Sicknesses, &c. was to a young county irreparable—During all the Rest of that War, untill the Peace of Ryswick, the Colony had its Hands quite full. The French had no better Card to play than to induce the Indians by religious Motives and temporal Rewards, to plunder and massacre our People. We were therefore obliged to build and maintain many Forts, and keep great Numbers of Soldiers in Pay. And though the Province was greatly harrassed and scourged by the French and Indians, had many Towns desolated, and the Inhabitants killed and captivated, yet they finally kept Possession of all the Territory granted them.

The Peace of Ryswick was short and disturbed, the Indians had made Peace, but were always faithless. Having therefore their spiritual Fathers to excite and quicken their natural Barbarity, they kept the Province in a perpetual Alarm, even before the War was declared between the two Crowns.

1701 to 1713) But as soon as the War was declared in Europe, all Restraint was taken off from these Savages, and the Province experienced the like Cruelties from them as before, had many of their Towns destroyed, their Inhabitants massacred and captivated, and were kept in perpetual Alarm from their Incursions and Hostilities.

Yet even in this War their Home-Distresses hindered not their meditating Conquests for the British Crown.

They made at their own Expence one Expedition against Port-Royal, which failed. They raised also the greater Number of the Land Forces which were commanded by General Nicholson in 1710, by which Nova-Scotia was reduced to the British Obedience, to which it hath ever since remained subject.——The late Queen in 1709, signified her Desire to the Colonies of an Attack upon Canada, with which this Province very readily concurred, raised all the Men desired. And tho' the Ministry did not think fit to pursue the Affair at that Time, this Province was nearly at the same Expence, as if they had gone on.—Afterwards in the memorable Expedition under Hill, this poor Province exhausted and impoverished as it was, bore its full Share in the Burthen and in the Loss of that fatal Affair.

It ought not to be forgotten, that in this Period, notwithstanding their Hands were so full at Home, they gave Assistance even to the distant Parts of the British Dominions. At the Desire of the Colony of Jamaica, they sent there two Companies of Foot, commanded by Col. Walton, and Capt. Larimore, who arrived safe at Jamaica, served there two Years, and very few of the Soldiers returned to their native Country.

1714 to 1744) We pass over with slight mention the Indian Wars from the Peace of Utrecht to the War proclaimed to 1744. In this Period the Province was at a great Expence and Cost, were obliged to maintain many Forts, frequently suffered greatly from the Indians Murders and Depredations. It shall suffice to mention, that tho' in many Respects we were unfortunate, yet the Province defended finally its whole Territory, and particularly that Part of it from Sagadahock to St. Croix Rivers; and the Enemy were at last obliged to sue for Peace in good Earnest, to take it on English Terms, and (to do them Justice) they kept it 'till the next French War was proclaimed.

In this Period, War being declared with Spain, in 1740, a Number of Troops were to be raised in America, for his Majesty's Service, with which this Province most readily complied, raised more than was required, or than Officers and Arms were sent for; and of the Number that actually embarked for that Service, scare One in Fifty ever returned.

1744. The Declaration of War with France arrived here, while the General Court was sitting. They made immediate Provision for raising Forces for Annapolis, which arrived in good Season.—Divers Times after this Nova-Scotia attacked by the French, was relieved by Forces sent hence: So that Possession was always kept of it for the Crown of G. Britain, during that improsperous War.

1745. In the latter End of the Year 1744 and beginning of the Year 1745, was formed by the Massachusetts Bay and the other New-England Governments that memorable Expedition against Louisbourg, which reduced that American Dunkirk, and furnished the English Ministry at the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle with an equivalent to balance the rapid Conquests and Acquisitions of the French in Flanders. Of how much Importance this was in the Opinion of the French, appeared from their demanding two Hostages of the first Nobility in England, as Pledges of its Restitution.

It is true the Charge of this Expedition was repaid by the Nation in 1748; yet that ought not to lessen the Merits of the New-England Attempt. For,

1. They began it when they had no Promise, and very little Prospect of being so reimbursed.

2. If it had not succeeded, and they had not been so reimbursed, it must have involved them in the greatest Distress. This they saw; yet cheerfully run so great a Risque for the public Service.

3. It would have cost the Crown more than double the Sum paid the New-England Governments, to have sent an Armament from Great-Britain for the Reduction of the same Place. And the Success would not have been so likely as formed from New-England.

Let it be further considered, what an heavy Loss the Province met with there, which never was, and indeed cannot be made up. That is in the Flower of their Youth, wasted and destroyed by Camp Fevers and other Sicknesses, and the Hardships and Distresses of the Siege.

1746. The Expedition intended by the Crown this Year proved abortive; and the Forces destined for that Purpose were afterwards countermanded. The Readiness of the Province to raise the Men required appeared; they actually raised them, and kept them on Foot 'till the Fall.

The short Interval of Peace that followed the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, was continually interrupted by the French making new Incroachments, building new Forts, and surrounding the English Colonies on all Sides. So that in

1754. The Province judged it necessary to raise 800 Men to march them to the Eastward, to build a Fort, which they called Fort-Halifax, at Sixty Miles Distance from the Mouth of Sagadahock or Kennebec River, in the Indian Rout from Canada. The Cost of this Expedition was thirteen Thousand seven Hundred and eighty two Pounds four

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Shillings and three Pence, Proclamation Money, and the building and supplying that Fort was six Thousand five Hundred and fifty seven Pounds eighteen Shillings and one Penny.

1755. This Province, with the other New-England Governments and New York, formed an Expedition against Crown-Point. Then it was that the memorable Battle was fought near Lake-George, in which the French General Dieskau was taken Prisoner, and the French totally routed. The Cost of this Expedition to the Province was one Hundred and four Thousand and fifty-two Pounds sixteen Shillings and eleven Pence. In the same Year, by Forces chiefly raised in the Massachusetts, tho' paid by the Crown, Fort Beausejour was taken, and the French Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia were removed and distributed among the English Colonies. This was a most wise Step, but it was a Source of great Expence to this Province, who for some Time supported at a common Expence those sent here; and after they had resided here some Years, parcelled them out among the several Towns in the Province. And they have been, and still remain an heavy Bill of Charge to this Province.

1756. The next Year War being declared, the Province hoped to finish the Work begun the last Year, and raised a mighty Armament which was intended against Crown Point: but upon the Arrival of Lord Loudon from England, his Lordship thought proper that the Forces should not proceed. The Cost to the Province this Year was ninety seven Thousand five Hundred and eighty two Pounds one Shilling and eight Pence.

1757. This Year Lord Loudon intending only to act on the defensive on the Continent did not demand the same Number of Soldiers as the last year. The Number demanded was raised. The Expence of these Men to the Province was sixty six Thousand two Hundred and one Pounds nineteen Shillings and two Pence. This Year Fort William-Henry was taken by the French. The Alarm given by that occasioned a March of the Militia of the Province towards the Frontiers, which it was expected in the Insolence of Success the French would have attacked. The Cost of this March was twelve Thousand nine Hundred and eighty Pounds fifteen Shillings and two Pence.

1758. Letters from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt were received the Beginning of this Year: whence the Province hoped for a vigorous Campaign, and therefore straining their utmost Ability raised seven Thousand Men for the service. The Cost of this Year was one Hundred and forty Thousand two Hundred Pounds.

1759, 1760, 1761, 1762. The Province in all these Years raised the full Number assigned them, and by garrisoning Louisbourg and Nova-Scotia in some of these Years, they gave Opportunity to the regular Forces to retain Canada. The whole Cost of their Expeditions from 1755 to 1762, both inclusive, was nine Hundred and forty three Thousand eight Hundred and thirty nine Pounds twelve Shillings and nine Pence.

The Cost of Scouting Companies sent into the Indian Country from 1755 to 1760, both inclusive, was twenty seven Thousand four Hundred and ninety six Pounds and seven Pence.

Two armed Vessels built and maintained for the Protection of their Trade cost thirty four Thousand seven Hundred and ninety five Pounds fourteen Shillings and six Pence.

These Expences together make one Million thirty nine thousand three Hundred and ninety Pounds five Shillings and four Pence.

It is to be observed here that these Sums being much greater than could be raised on the People each Year, the Province was annually obliged to take up large Sums on Interest, and some Years to anticipate and mortgage the standing Revenues of the Government for Security to the Lenders.

The Province do not forget: They remember and acknowledge with great Gratitude the Sums bestowed on them by the Nation in the course of the last War—Without these it would have been absolutely impossible for them to have proceeded in their Levies above one or two Years. But notwithstanding these they were at the conclusion of the War, and still are very much in debt. And it will take them many Years, with all the Resources in their Power, even though their Trade was allowed to continue on the Foot it was at the Conclusion of the War to clear their Debts.

In the above Sums the Cost of many Forts and Garrisons on their Frontiers are not included. Neither can any Estimate be made of the Cost to Individuals by the Demand of personal Service. For the Numbers raised in all these Years together being equal to the whole Militia, it hath come to the Turn of every enlisted Soldier in the whole Militia to serve once. And they who could not serve in Person, which were much the greater Number, were obliged to hire others at a great Premium in their Room. And they who could not be impressed, yet that the Burthen might not lie too heavy on the others, very often advanced largely to encourage the Levies. Even now the Province having Indians on their Frontiers are obliged to keep up Garrisons for the Defence of their Infant Settlements, though the Indians profess to be at Peace and we cannot charge them with any inimical Intentions.

The Expence of supporting Castle William in Time of Peace is (communibus Annis) eighteen Hundred Pounds a Year; in Time of War at least one third more, exclusive of the Augmentations and Repairs.

Upon the whole, this Country, granted by the King of Great-Britain to his Subjects, included also in Grants made by the French King to his Subjects, was at a very critical Time settled by the Subjects of the former, who also fairly purchased the Indian Claim.

From small Beginnings, through innumerable Toils, Hardships and Sufferings, a rude Desert is become a well-peopled and fruitful Plantation. From its first Infancy to its present Age of Puberty, the Colony with no Expence to the Crown hath defended the Territory granted to it; and thereby hath mightily extended the British Empire, and immensely encreased the British Commerce: It hath ever been ready to afford its utmost Help when the King's Service called, hath actually made divers valuable Conquests for the Crown, and by its great Exertions and Expences in the late War has impoverished and enfeebled itself, so as it will not in many Years recover the athletic State it was in at the Beginning of the late French War.

It is not intended by any thing here said to derogate from the Merits of the other Colonies: most of them have had their Share in these great Conquests; and without the joint and united Vigour of so many, so much could never have been accomplished. Nor do the Massachusetts desire to be distinguish'd from the other Colonies by any new Grants and Immunities. Neither are they seeking any further Rewards. They desire only that the Privileges their Ancestors purchased so dearly, and they have never forfeited, may be continued to them. Being conscious to themselves of entire Loyalty to his most excellent Majesty, and dutiful Respects to the Parent State, they trust the Wisdom and Justice of the Nation will allow them the Possession of all the Rights, Privileges and Immunities, which the Subjects of Great-Britain do and ought to enjoy.

An Act of Parliament

For making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of QUEBEC, *in* NORTH-AMERICA.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the Seventh Day of *October*, in the Third Year of his Reign, thought fit to declare the Provisions which had been made in respect to certain Countries, Territories, and Islands in *America*, ceded to his Majesty by the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at *Paris* on the Tenth Day of *February*, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-three:

And Whereas, by the Arrangements made by the said Royal Proclamation, a very large Part of the Territory of *Canada*, within which there were several Colonies and Settlements of the Subjects of *France*, who claimed to remain therein under the Faith of the said Treaty, was left, without any Provision being made for the Administration of Civil Government therein, and other Parts of the said Country, where sedentary Fisheries had been established and carried on by the Subjects of *France*, Inhabitants of the said Province of *Canada*, under Grants and Concessions from the Government thereof, were annexed to the Government of *Newfoundland*, and thereby subjected to Regulations inconsistent with the Nature of such Fisheries:

May it therefore please your Most Excellent MAJESTY, That it may be Enacted; *And be it Enacted* by the KING's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all the said Territories, Islands, and Countries, heretofore Part of the Province of *Canada*, in *North America*, extending southward to the Banks of the River *Ohio*, westward to the Banks of *Mississippi*, and northward to the southern Boundary of the Territory granted to the Merchants Adventurers of *England* trading to *Hudson's Bay*, and which said Territories, Islands, and Countries, are not within the Limits of some other *British* Colony, as allowed and confirmed by the Crown, or which have, since the Tenth of *February*, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-three, been made Part of the Government of *Newfoundland*, be, and they are hereby, during His Majesty's Pleasure, annexed to, and made Part and Parcel of the Province of *Quebec*, as created and established by the said Royal Proclamation of the Seventh of *October*, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-three.

And whereas the Provisions made by the said Proclamation, in respect to the Civil Government of the said Province of *Quebec*, and the Powers and Authorities given to the Governor and other Civil Officers of the said Province, by the Grants and Commissions issued in Consequence thereof, have been found, upon Experience, to be inapplicable to the State and Circumstances of the said Province, the Inhabitants whereof amounting, at the Conquest, to above One hundred thousand Persons, professing the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, and enjoying an established Form of Constitution, and System of Laws, by which their Persons and Property had been protected, governed, and ordered, for a long Series of Years, from the First Establishment of the said Province of *Canada*; *Be it therefore further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said Province of *Quebec*, and the Commission under the Authority whereof the Government of the said Province is at present administered, and all and every the Ordinance and Ordinances made by the Governor and Council of *Quebec* for the Time being, relative to the Civil Government and Administration of Justice in the said Province, and all Commissions to Judges and other Officers thereof, be, and the same are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the First Day of *May*, One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-five.

And for the more perfect Security and Ease of the Minds of the inhabitants of the said Province, It is hereby Declared That His Majesty's Subjects professing the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, of and in the said Province of *Quebec*, as the same is described in and by the said Proclamation and Commissions and also of all the Territories, Part of the Province of *Canada*, at the Time of the Conquest thereof, which are hereby annexed, during His Majesty's Pleasure, to the said Government of *Quebec*, may have, hold and enjoy the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, subject to the King's Supremacy as is declared and established by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, over all the Dominions and Countries which then did, or thereafter should belong to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and that the Clergy of the said Church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed Dues and Rights, with respect to such Persons only as shall profess the said Religion.

Provided Nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the disabling His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, from making such Provision for the Encouragement of the Protestant Religion, and for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province, as he or they shall, from Time to Time, think necessary and expedient.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all His Majesty's *Canadian* Subjects within the Province of *Quebec*, the Religious Orders and Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto and all other their Civil Rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial Manner, as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances, and other Acts and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their Allegiance to His Majesty, and Subjection to the Crown and Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that, in all Matters of Controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of *Canada*, for the Decision of the same; and all Causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice, to be appointed within and for the said Province by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall, with respect to such Property and Rights, be determined by the Judges of the same, agreeably to the said Laws and Customs of *Canada*, and the several Ordinances that shall, from Time to Time, be passed in the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to be appointed in Manner herein-after mentioned.

Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Person, that is Owner of any Lands, Goods, or Credits in the said Province, and that has a Right to alienate the said Lands, Goods, or Credits, in his or her Life-time, by Deed of Sale, Gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same, at his or her Death, by his or her last Will and Testament; any Law, Usage, or Custom heretofore, or now prevailing in the Province, to the contrary hereof in any-wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Lands that have been granted by His Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, to be holden in free and common Soccage.

And whereas the Certainty and Lenity of the Criminal Law of *England*, and the Benefits and Advantages resulting from the Use of it, have been sensibly felt by the Inhabitants, from an Experience of more than Nine Years, during which it has been uniformly administered; *Be it therefore further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That the same shall continue to be administered, and shall be observed as Law, in the Province of *Quebec*, as well in the Description and Quality of the Offence, as in the Method of Prosecution and Trial, and the Punishments and Forfeitures thereby inflicted, to the Exclusion of every other Rule of Criminal Law, or Mode of Proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the said Province before the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-four; any Thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any Respect notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such Alterations and Amendments, as the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of said Province, hereafter to be appointed, shall, from Time to Time, cause to be made therein, in Manner herein-after directed.

And whereas it may be necessary to ordain many Regulations, for the future Welfare and good Government of the Province of *Quebec*, the Occasions of which cannot now be foreseen, nor without much Delay and Inconvenience be provided for, without intrusting that Authority for a certain Time, and under proper Restrictions, to Persons resident there:

And whereas it is at present inexpedient to call an Assembly; *Be it therefore Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under His or their Signet, or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, to constitute and appoint a Council for the Affairs of the Province of *Quebec*, to consist of such Persons resident there, not exceeding Twenty-three, nor less than Seventeen, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint; and, upon the Death, Removal, or Absence of any of the Members of the said Council, in like Manner to constitute and appoint such and so many other Person or Persons as shall be necessary to supply the Vacancy or Vacancies; which Council, so appointed, and nominated, or the major Part thereof, shall have full Power and Authority to make Ordinances for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Province, with the Consent of His Majesty's Governor, or in his Absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend to authorise or impower the said Legislative Council to lay any Taxes or Duties within the said Province.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Ordinance so to be made shall, within Six Months, be transmitted by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, and laid before His Majesty, for His Royal Approbation; and if His Majesty shall think fit to disallow thereof, the same shall cease and be void from the Time that His Majesty's Order in Council thereupon shall be promulgated at *Quebec*.

Provided also, That no Ordinance touching Religion, or by which any Punishment may be inflicted greater than Fine or Imprisonment for Three Months, shall be of any Force or Effect, until the same shall have received His Majesty's Approbation.

Provided also, That no Ordinance shall be passed, at any Meeting of the Council, except between the First Day of *January* and the First Day of *May*, unless upon some urgent Occasion, in which Case, every Member thereof resident at *Quebec*, or within Fifty Miles thereof, shall be personally summoned by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, to attend the same.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by His or their Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, from erecting, constituting, and appointing, such Courts of Criminal, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, within and for the said Province of *Quebec*, and appointing, from Time to Time the Judges and Officers thereof, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall think necessary and proper, for the Circumstances of the said Province.

A TRUE COPY, BEN. GALE, Assistant Clerk.

Q This act is not a true one; — See the Author's Note at the one page 559. || See Charter, pa, 1077, Vol. 2.

v See the Act, allowing the Charter, pa, 532. ‡ See the Charter, pa, 1077, Vol. 2. || See List of Councellors, Pa. 549, 554. ~ See List of Grievances, Pa 971. — See Index, under Troops. ? See in Index, under Congress Continental. ? See the Act, pa. 524. (vir See Act, pa, 736, Vol. 1. — Make Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2, &c &c

The following is an authentic Copy
OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of QUEBEC, *in* NORTH-AMERICA.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Royal Proclamation, bearing Date the Seventh Day of *October*, in the Third Year of his Reign, thought fit to declare the Provisions which had been made in respect to certain Countries, Territories, and Islands in *America*, ceded to his Majesty by the definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at *Paris* on the Tenth Day of *February*, One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-three:

And Whereas, by the Arrangements made by the said Royal Proclamation, a very large extent of Country within which there were several Colonies and Settlements of the Subjects of *France*, who claimed to remain therein under the Faith of the said Treaty, was left, without any Provision being made for the Administration of Civil Government therein, and certain Parts of the Territory of *Canada*, where sedentary Fisheries had been established and carried on by the Subjects of *France*, Inhabitants of the said Province of *Canada*, under Grants and Concessions from the Government there of, were annexed to the Government of *Newfoundland*, and thereby subjected to Regulations inconsistent with the Nature of such Fisheries:

May it therefore please your Most Excellent MAJESTY, That it may be Enacted; *And be it Enacted* by the KING's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all the Territories, Islands, and Countries in *North-America*, belonging to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, bounded on the South by a Line from the Bay of *Chaleurs*, along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the River *Saint Lawrence* from those which fall into the Sea, to a Point in forty-five Degrees of Northern Latitude, on the Eastern Bank of the River *Connecticut*, keeping the same Latitude directly West, through the Lake *Chaplain*, until, in the same Latitude, it meets the River *Saint Lawrence*; from thence up the Eastern Bank of the said River to the Lake *Ontario*; thence through the Lake *Ontario*, and the River commonly called *Niagara*; and thence along by the Eastern and South-eastern Bank of Lake *Erie*, following the said Bank, until the same shall be intersected by the Northern Boundary, granted by the Charter of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, in case the same shall be so intersected; and from thence along the said Northern and Western Boundaries of the said Province, until the said Western Boundary strike the *Ohio*: But in case the said Bank of the said Lake shall not be found to be so intersected, then following the said Bank until it shall arrive at that Point of the said Bank which shall be nearest to the North-western Angle of the said Province of *Pennsylvania*, and thence, by a right Line, to the said North-western Angle of the said Province; and thence along the Western Boundary of the said Province, until it strike the River *Ohio*; and along the Bank of the said River, Westward, to the Banks of the *Mississippi*, and Northward to the Southern Boundary of the Territory granted to the Merchants Adventurers of *England*, trading to *Hudson's Bay*; and also all such Territories, Islands, and Countries, which have since the Tenth of *February*, One thousand seven hundred and Sixty-three, been made Part of the Government of *Newfoundland*, be, and they are hereby, during His Majesty's Pleasure, annexed to, and made Part and Parcel of, the Province of *Quebec*, as created and established by the said Royal Proclamation of the Seventh of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and Sixty-three.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained, relative to the Boundary of the Province of *Quebec*, shall in any-wise affect the Boundaries of any other Colony.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to make void, or to vary or alter any Right, Title, or Possession, derived under any Grant, Conveyance, or otherwise howsoever, of or to any Lands within the said Province, or the Provinces thereto adjoining; but that the same shall remain and be in force, and have Effect, as if this Act had never been made.

And whereas the Provisions made by the said Proclamation, in respect to the Civil Government of the said Province of *Quebec*, and the Powers and Authorities given to the Governor and other Civil Officers of the said Province, by the Grants and Commissions issued in Consequence thereof, have been found, upon Experience, to be inapplicable to the State and Circumstances of the said Province, the Inhabitants whereof amounting, at the Conquest, to above Sixty-five thousand Persons, professing the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, and enjoying an established Form of Constitution, and System of Laws, by which their Persons and Property had been protected, governed, and ordered, for a long Series of Years, from the First Establishment of the said Province of *Canada*; *Be it therefore further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Proclamation, so far as the same relates to the said Province of *Quebec*, and the Commission under the Authority whereof the Government of the said Province is at present administered, and all and every the Ordinance and Ordinances made by the Governor and Council of *Quebec* for the Time being, relative to the Civil Government and Administration of Justice in the said Province, and all Commissions to Judges and other Officers thereof, be, and the same are hereby revoked, annulled, and made void, from and after the First Day of *May*, One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-five.

And for the more perfect Security and Ease of the Minds of the inhabitants of the said Province, *It is hereby Declared* That His Majesty's Subjects professing the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, of and in the said Province of *Quebec*, may have, hold and enjoy the free Exercise of the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, subject to the King's Supremacy declared and established by an Act made in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, over all the Dominions and Countries which then did, or thereafter should belong to the Imperial Crown of this Realm; and that the Clergy of the said Church may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed Dues and Rights, with respect to such Persons only as shall, profess the said Religion.

Provided Nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty His Heirs or Successors, to make such Provision out of the rest of the said accustomed Dues, and Rights, for the Encouragement of the Protestant Religion, and for the Maintenance and Support of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province, as he or they shall, from Time to Time, think necessary and expedient.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no Person, professing the Religion of the Church of *Rome*, and residing in the said Province, shall be obliged to take the Oath required by the said Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, or any other Oaths substituted by any other Act in the Place thereof; but that every such Person who, by the said Statute is required to take the Oath therein mentioned, shall be obliged, and is hereby required, to take and subscribe the following Oath before the Governor, or such other Person in such Court of Record as His Majesty shall appoint, who are hereby authorised to administer the same; *videlicet*,

I A. B. *do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King* George, *and him will defend to the utmost of my Power, against all traiterous Conspiracies, and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against His Person, Crown, and Dignity; and I will do my utmost Endeavor to disclose and make known to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, all Treasons, and traiterous Conspiracies, and Attempts, which I shall know to be against Him, or any of Them; and all this I do swear without any Equivocation, mental Evasion, or secret Reservation, and renouncing all Pardons and Dispensations from any Power or Person whomsoever to the Contrary.*

So help me GOD.

And every such Person, who shall neglect or refuse to take the said Oath before mentioned, shall incur and be liable to the same Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, and Incapacities, as he would have incurred and been liable to for neglecting or refusing to take the Oath required by the said Statute passed in the First Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all His Majesty's *Canadian* Subjects within the Province of *Quebec*, the Religious Orders and Communities only excepted, may also hold and enjoy their Property and Possessions, together with all Customs and Usages relative thereto and all other their Civil Rights, in as large, ample, and beneficial Manner, as if the said Proclamation, Commissions, Ordinances, and other Acts and Instruments, had not been made, and as may consist with their Allegiance to His Majesty, and Subjection to the Crown and Parliament of *Great Britain*; and that, in all Matters of Controversy relative to Property and Civil Rights, Resort shall be had to the Laws of *Canada*, as the Rule for the Decision of the same; and all Causes that shall hereafter be instituted in any of the Courts of Justice, to be appointed within and for the said Province by His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors shall, with respect to such Property and Rights, be determined agreeably to the said Laws and Customs of *Canada*, until they shall be varied or altered by any Ordinances that shall, from Time to Time, be passed in the said Province by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of the same, to be appointed in Manner herein-after mentioned.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any Lands that have been granted by His Majesty, or shall hereafter be granted by His Majesty, His Heirs & Successors, to be holden in free & common Socage.

Provided also, That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Person, that is Owner of any Lands, Goods, or Credits in the said Province, and that has a Right to alienate the said Lands, Goods, or Credits, in his or her Life-time, by Deed of Sale, Gift, or otherwise, to devise or bequeath the same, at his or her Death, by his or her last Will and Testament; any Law, Usage, or Custom heretofore, or now prevailing in the Province, to the contrary hereof in any-wise notwithstanding: such Will being executed either according to the Laws of *Canada*, or according to the Forms prescribed by the Laws of *England*.

And whereas the Certainty and Lenity of the Criminal Law of *England*, and the Benefits and Advantages resulting from the Use of it, have been sensibly felt by the Inhabitants, from an Experience of more than Nine Years, during which it has been uniformly administered; *Be it therefore further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That the same shall continue to be administered, and shall be observed as Law, in the Province of *Quebec*, as well in the Description and Quality of the Offence, as in the Method of Prosecution and Trial, and the Punishments and Forfeitures thereby inflicted, to the Exclusion of every other Rule of Criminal Law, or Mode of Proceeding thereon, which did or might prevail in the said Province before the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-four; any Thing in this Act to the contrary thereof in any Respect notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such Alterations and Amendments, as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Legislative Council of said Province, hereafter to be appointed, shall, from Time to Time, cause to be made therein, in Manner herein-after directed.

And whereas it may be necessary to ordain many Regulations, for the future Welfare and good Government of the Province of *Quebec*, the Occasions of which cannot now be foreseen, nor without much Delay and Inconvenience be provided for, without intrusting that Authority for a certain Time, and under proper Restrictions, to Persons resident there:

And whereas it is at present inexpedient to call an Assembly; *Be it therefore Enacted*, by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under His or their Signet, or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, to constitute and appoint a Council for the Affairs of the Province of *Quebec*, to consist of such Persons resident there, not exceeding Twenty-three, nor less than Seventeen, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint; and, upon the Death, Removal, or Absence of any of the Members of the said Council, in like Manner to constitute and appoint such and so many other Person or Persons as shall be necessary to supply the Vacancy or Vacancies; which Council, so appointed, and nominated, or the major Part thereof, shall have Power and Authority to make Ordinances for the Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Province, with the Consent of His Majesty's Governor, or in his Absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend to authorise or impower the said Legislative Council to lay any Taxes or Duties within the said Province, such Rates and Taxes only excepted as the Inhabitants of any Town or District within the said Province may be authorised by the said Council to assess, levy, and apply, within the said Town or District, for the Purpose of making Roads, erecting and repairing public Buildings, or for any other purpose respecting the local Convenience and Oeconomy of such Town or District.

Provided also, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Ordinance so to be made shall, within Six Months, be transmitted by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, and laid before His Majesty, for His Royal Approbation; and if His Majesty shall think fit to disallow thereof, the same shall cease and be void from the Time that His Majesty's Order in Council thereupon shall be promulgated at *Quebec*.

Provided also, That no Ordinance touching Religion, or by which any Punishment may be inflicted greater than Fine or Imprisonment for Three Months, shall be of any Force or Effect, until the same shall have received His Majesty's Approbation.

Provided also, That no Ordinance shall be passed at any Meeting of the Council where less than a Majority of the whole Council is present, or at any Time except between the First Day of *January* and the First Day of *May*, unless upon some urgent Occasion, in which Case every Member thereof resident at *Quebec*, or within Fifty Miles thereof, shall be personally summoned by the Governor, or, in his Absence, by the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, to attend the same.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or hinder His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by His or their Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, from erecting, constituting, and appointing, such Courts of Criminal, Civil, and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, within and for the said Province of *Quebec*, and appointing, from Time to Time the Judges and Officers thereof, as His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, shall think necessary and proper, for the Circumstances of the said Province.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or make void, within the said Province of *Quebec*, any Act or Acts of the Parliament of *Great-Britain* heretofore made, for prohibiting restraining, or regulating, the Trade or Commerce of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in *America*; but that all and every the said Acts, and also all Acts of Parliament heretofore made concerning or respecting the said Colonies and Plantations, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, in Force, within the said Province of *Quebec*, and every Part thereof.

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o'Clock, P. M. Said Vendue to be adjourned if Occasion require.

Per Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM TURNER, *Propr's Clerk.*

Scituate, August 6, 1774.

WHEREAS the Chaise House of the Subscriber was broke open last Saturday Night, and stole a Russet-breasted Saddle, Housing half worn, with a Cut in the Seat, ript in the Breast; also a Curb Bridle, with double Reins. Whoever shall apprehend the Thief, and return the Saddle, shall have Two Dollars Reward.

Malden, August 10, 1774. ELIAKIM WILLIS.

New-York, July 27, 1774.

Fifty Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past a certain JOSEPH THORP as entrusted at New-York with a considerable sum of money in Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about 35 Years of Age, six feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, with pimples in his face, and pitted with the small pox, of a slender make, shoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech, wears a wig and is very fond of smoaking. He lived some some time in Boston, from whence he removed to Quebec, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in New-Castle, Virginia, and has a brother settled there. He went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and landed at Poughkipsiegh, from whence he hired a waggon to carry him to New-Haven—He took with him a blue catamir and dark brown suit of cloaths.

Whoever secures the said JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majesty's goals on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to Curson and Seton of New-York, Joseph Wharton, jun. of Philadelphia, Robert Christie, of Baltimore, James Gibson and Co. Virginia, John Bondfield of Quebec, or Malatiah Bourne of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this Joseph Thorp, since the 19th of June last past, or know any Thing of the Rout he has taken, that they convey the most early Intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

Fred^k. Wm. Geyer & Abr^m. Burgess,

BEG Leave to acquaint the Public, That they have entered into a Co-partnership, under the Firm of GEYER & BURGESS; and that they have on Hand a general Assortment of English, India and Scotch Piece Goods, which they are determined to sell on the lowest Terms, by Wholesale only, at their Store (the Door below Messrs. Bethune and Prince's) in King Street, Boston.

Said GEYER requests all those indebted to him, or to the late Company of Frazier and Geyer, either on Bond, Note or Book, to make immediate Payment, otherwise they will be put in Suit. (6 weeks.)

August 1, 1774.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1774.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of John Eugleby, *late of* Boston, *Mariner, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Cuthbert Engleby, *of said* Boston, *Administrator to said Estate: And all who are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administrator.*

The Hull of a double-deck'd Brigantine about 146 Tons Burthen, now launched in Taunton-River. Further enquire of ABIEL SMITH, nearly opposite to the Head of Orange-Tree Lane, Boston, or Mr. JOB SMITH, at Taunton.

... was commanded by General NICHOLSON in ... seven hundred and eighty two Pounds four

See Charleston, Ms. 1877 Vol. 2.

UPPLEMENT to the *Boston*-Gazette, &c. of (No. 1011.)

MONDAY, *August* 29, 1774.

following is the Continuation of the Addreſs to he Inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, began laſt Thurſday's Spy, but handed in too late for ePaper; and is inſerted here on Account of the reat Importance of its timely Appearance.

ND as if this degredation of a material branch of your legiſlature were not ſufficient to reduce you e moſt abject ſtate of vaſſalage, this ſame uncontrolmmander has every branch of the executive power ely in his own hands, and can nominate and appjudges, commiſſioners of oyer and terminer, theriffs, ts, marſhals, juſtices of the peace, &c. *without adcouncil*, and diſplace them at pleaſure, in direct tion to the expreſs words of the charter, and the of every ſtate that pretends the leaſt regard for the xon forms. So that in direct violation of ſolemn rs, and every idea of a free government, you have temporal at leaſt, impoſed upon you, not authoby the choice of your Repreſentatives more than ing their high ſtations to m the virtue, honor and nce of their anceſtors; you have judges, not as at ginning, ſage, learned, impartial gentlemen, who othing but duty to GOD and their *country*, to in their deciſions, but creatures whoſe whole politiſilence depends on the breath of a miniſter, as deon the preſent plan in this province, as the Grand is in Damaſcus. What have you to expect from ombination of avowed enemies to our former happtitution of civil government? Can you bear to them trample it under foot? Can you ſuffer your nation to ſlumber while you read of their taking oaths to deſtroy you? Are not thoſe twenty-ſix ve accepted of this odious delegation, *ſworn enemies* your peace and happineſs? Are they not monf iniquity, born for a curſe to their country, a reto the age they live in; a ſcandal to the land has produced ſuch determined *traitors* to its liberch uſurpers of ſo important a department in its ment!!! Where are the laws againſt the higheſt commiſſable in civil ſociety? Do they, and ſhall ep eternally? Shall every villain for the ſmalleſt fee e, venture on the fatal alteration of his country's ſtated rules and orders, and be ſafe in ſo doing? not Goldthwait, the clerk of your courts, violation of the oaths of office, in direct oppoo the laws and immemorial uſages of the Province, his warrants for a return of freeholders from urors are to be packed by the ſheriff, according ew mode of government? Do any of them hefecund the Conſtitution in any article which falls their particular department? Where then is ſafeexpected for yourſelves or poſterity, but in your nation, at all events, to put an end to this ſyſtem pation, corruption, perjury and tyranny? If you n fail to take place and be eſtabliſhed, another ed, and an everlaſting farewell may ſoon be f all your dear-bought Rights, Liberties and Imp. Should you not therefore, in the moſt public manner, forbid every clerk of a court, ſheriff, e, judge, or uſurping Councellor, at their utmoſt act, or be aiding, or any wiſe inſtrumental in thoſe fatal ordinances into execution; and ſee warning is duly regarded. You have the power right. You have more, you have God on your o has made it your duty next to his own immeoration, to reverence and maintain the laws and ion of your country. From the performance of y, nothing can excuſe you, but your abſolute into perform it. I truſt none of you has either ceſſion to plead ſuch an excuſe. Your cauſe is e remedy plain and effectual, being pointed out charter, the only legal rule of your civil conduct, North & his partizans preach what they pleaſe. at *Law of Nature* dictates, and your charter diſe to "put in warlike poſture the inhabitants of ince or territory, and to lead and conduct them them to expulſe, repel, reſiſt and purſue by arms;——"And alſo to kill, ſlay and deſtroy, quer by all fitting ways, enterprizes and means er, *all and every ſuch perſon and perſons* as ſhall me hereafter attempt or enterprize the *deſtruction detriment or annoyance* of the ſaid province or "I by no means adviſe the taking up of arms ghtly or inconſiderately. I would have it done ther end than the defence of our Lives, Liberſtates. Aſſoſt a foreign legiſlature are made, d troops ſent to enforce them, which openly all theſe; and will any man ſay ſuch a violent when it proceeds to the detriment, annoyance ction of the People, ſhould not be oppoſed? who arms himſelf in defence of his Life, Liortune, Laws and Conſtitution of his Country, can never be accounted a Rebel by any but a Banditti of villains, whoſe praiſe would be infamy, whoſe cenſure would be praiſe. MASSACHUSETTENSIS.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Deputies appointed to meet in General Congreſs on the Part of the Colony of Virginia.

THE unhappy Diſputes between *Great-Britain* and her *American Colonies*, which began about the third Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, and ſince continually increaſing, have proceeded to lengths ſo dangerous and alarming as to excite juſt apprehenſions in the minds of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects of this colony, that they are in danger of being deprived of their natural, antient, conſtitutional and chartered Rights, have compell'd them to take the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration; and, being deprived of their uſual and accuſtomed mode of making known their Grievances, have appointed us their Repreſentatives to conſider what is proper to be done in this dangerous criſis of American affairs. It being our opinion that the united wiſdom of North-America ſhould be collected in a General Congreſs of all the Colonies, we have appointed the Hon. Peyton Randolph Eſq; Richard Henry Lee, George Waſhington, Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Benjamin Harriſon and Edmund Pendleton, Eſquires, *Deputies to repreſent this Colony in the ſaid Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia on the firſt Monday in* September next.

And that they may be the better inform'd of our ſentiments touching the conduct we wiſh them to obſerve on this important occaſion, we deſire that they will expreſs, in the firſt place, our faith and true allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, our lawful and rightful Sovereign; and that we are determin'd with our lives and fortunes, to ſupport him in the legal exerciſe of all his juſt Rights and Prerogatives. And however miſrepreſented, we ſincerely approve of a conſtitutional connection with Great-Britain, and wiſh moſt ardently a Return of that intercourſe of affection and commercial connection that formerly united both countries, which can only be effected by a removal of theſe cauſes of diſcontent which have of late unhappily divided us.

It cannot admit of a doubt but that Britiſh ſubjects in America are entitled to the ſame Rights and Privileges as their fellow ſubjects poſſeſs'd in Britain; and therefore, that the power aſſumed by the Britiſh parliament to bind America by their ſtatutes, in all caſes whatſoever, is unconſtitutional, and the ſource of theſe unhappy differences.

The end of government would be defeated by the Britiſh parliament exerciſing a power over the lives, the property, and the liberty of the American ſubject; who are not, and, from their local circumſtances, cannot, be there repreſented. Of this nature we conſider the ſeveral acts of parliament for raiſing a revenue in America, for extending the juriſdiction of the courts of Admiralty, for ſeizing American ſubjects and tranſporting them to Britain to be tried for crimes committed in America, and the ſeveral late oppreſſive acts reſpecting the town of Boſton *and province of the* Maſſachuſetts Bay.

The original conſtitution of the American colonies poſſeſſing their aſſemblies with the ſole right of directing their internal polity, it is abſolutely deſtructive of the end of their inſtitution that their legiſlatures ſhould be ſuſpended, or prevented, by haſty diſſolutions, from exerciſing their legiſlative powers.

Wanting the proteſtion of Britain, we have long acquieſced in their acts of navigation reſtrictive of our commerce, which we conſider as an ample recompence for ſuch proteſtion; but as thoſe acts derive their efficacy from that foundation alone, we have reaſon to expect they will be reſtrain'd ſo as to produce the reaſonable purpoſes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, without which the people of America can neither be ſafe, free nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great inconveniencies that will be derived to them from ſtopping all imports whatever from Great-Britain after the firſt day of November *next; and alſo ceaſe exporting any commodity whatever to the ſame place after the 10th day of* Auguſt 1775. *The earneſt deſire we have to make as quick and full payment as poſſible of our debts to Great Britain, and to avoid the heavy injury that would ariſe to this country from an earlier adoption of the non-exportation plan, after the people have already applied ſo much of their labour to the perfecting the preſent crop, by which means they have been prevented from purſuing other methods of clothing, and ſupporting their families, have rendered it neceſſary to refrain you in this article of non exportation; but it is our deſire that you cordially co-operate with our ſiſter colonies in general Congreſs in ſuch other juſt and proper methods as they, or the majority, ſhall deem neceſſary for the accompliſhment of theſe valuable ends.*

The Proclamation iſſued by General Gage, in the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *declaring it Treaſon for the inhabitants of that province to aſſemble themſelves to conſider of their grievances, and form aſſociations for their common conſtuct on the occaſion, and requiring the civil magiſtrate and officers to apprehend all ſuch perſons to be tried for their ſuppoſed offences; is the moſt alarming proceſs that ever appeared in a Britiſh government; that the ſaid General Gage hath thereby aſſumed and taken upon himſelf powers denied by the conſtitution to our legal Sovereign; that he not having condeſcended to diſcloſe by what authority he exerciſes ſuch extenſive and unheard of powers, we are at a loſs to determine whether he intends to juſtify himſelf as the Repreſentative of the King, or as the commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in* North-America. *If he conſiders himſelf as acting in the character of his Majeſty's Repreſentative, we would remind him that the ſtatute of 25th Edward 3d, has expreſſed and defined all treaſonable offences; and that the legiſlature of Great-Britain hath declared that no offence ſhall be conſtrued to be treaſon, but ſuch as is pointed out by that ſtatute; and that this was done to take out of the hands of tyrannical Kings, and of weak and wicked miniſters, that deadly weapon, which conſtructive treaſon had furniſhed them with, and which had drawn the blood of the beſt and honeſteſt men in the kingdom; and that the King of Great-Britain hath no right by his proclamation to ſubject his people to impriſonment, pains and penalties.*

That if the ſaid General Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this Manner, as the commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in America, this illegal and odious proclamation muſt be conſidered as a plain and full declaration that this deſpotic miſcreo will be bound by no law, nor regard the conſtitutional rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects, whenever they interfere with the plan he has formed for oppreſſing the good people of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and therefore, that the executing, or attempting to execute ſuch proclamation, will juſtify reſiſtance and repriſal.

To his Excellency Governor GAGE.

SIR,

YOU have yet the power of ſaving yourſelf from infamy—do not looſe the few moments which providence favors you with—ſtop before you plunge into that gulph where hope never comes and where you muſt be forever under the dominion of deſpair—inſtantly call in the aid of the Conſtitutional Council of the Province—requeſt them to uſe the power and influence they have with the people, to quiet their diſturbed minds until redreſs can be had of their grievances from Great-Britain—ſooth the juſt indignation of the people by mild and gentle advice and moſt explicit promiſes to uſe all means in your power to reſtore their rights which have been unjuſtly raviſhed from them.—Let this be your part and it may be the ſalvation of the Britiſh Empire.—I am unknown to you and my advice may be deſpiſed, you will however remember that this advice has been given you and that it will appear in Judgment againſt you, ſhou'd any fatal conſequences follow your refuſal to comply with it.—I have now a few words to ſay to the Gentlemen who have, under color of a mandamus from the King, taken the Oaths as Councellors for this Province.

Gentlemen, it is your duty as Chriſtians, ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain, and inhabitants of this Province inſtantly to reſign your offices and publickly to acknowledge your error and beg pardon of your Countrymen—without doing this immediately, you may juſtly expect that all intercourſe between you and your fellow ſubjects will be forever cut off——No one will buy or improve your houſes or your lands——your fields will be left untilled, and your eſtates real and perſonal be of no value to you or your poſterity——A proverbial ignominy will be perpetually entailed on your names and families, and you will be accountable to God and your own Conſciences for all the evils which your wicked ambition may occaſion——Remember the things that belong to your peace before they are everlaſtingly hidden from your eyes. MICAIAH.

Meſſrs EDES & GILL,

Please to inſert the following in your next.

WHEREAS I am informed that I am baſely cenſured by a number of perſons in this town as a lewd woman, on my pardoning one Corporal M Kenny, of his *Majeſty's* 5th regiment of foot, who aſſaulted me in my privy and uſed me in a ridiculous manner; but making my addreſs to Earl Percy, he immediately ordered him to be confined, tried and ſentenced by Courtmartial, to be reduced to the ranks and receive one hundred laſhes, as you may ſee in the copy of his trial and ſentence which I requeſted of the Colonel for my own ſatisfaction, as well as others, leaſt the virtuous part of my ſex might probably imagine I laid no puniſhment upon him, but believe my friends (if any I have) that I did not ſhow ſo much levity becauſe I admired him, ſurely I had more reaſon to abhor than admire. I ſhould be glad to know the perſons, or at leaſt they would make themſelves known to me, either by way of letter or by publiſhing in your next, what reaſon they have for ſo wrongfully cenſuring me, as they have in this affair; I can ſay with truth, I did what I did out of a good end, little thinking but what I ſhould be commended inſtead of being ridiculed; on the Earls word and honor, I forgave the priſoner, that he the priſoner ſhould never inſult me nor my mint, nor approach my dwelling, if he did he ſhould be inflicted with treble times the puniſhment now laid on him. If I had been a lewd woman I ſhould perhaps laid ten times the puniſhment on him to make me appear virtuous to the eyes of the world.

I am your humble ſervant, S. M.

Proceedings of a Regimental COURTMARTIAL *held in His Majeſty's 5th Regiment of Foot, by Order of the Commanding Officer,* Auguſt 6. 1774.

Cap. *William Battier*, Preſident.

Lieut. *John Jackſon*, Ens. *John Ballaguire*, } Members. { Lieut. *R. Croker*, Ens. *W. Nanwick*,

THE Court proceeded to the Tryal of Corporal *McKenny*, of Capt *Downes*'s Company, confined by the Commanding Officer, for abuſing and ill-treating a Town's Woman, *Sarah Muncrief*, informs the Court that on Tueſday the 2d Inſt. about the Hour of Twelve in the Forenoon, the Priſoner came to her Houſe to inquire for one *Delbreton*, and on being told ſhe was not in the Houſe, that then the Priſoner inquired for *Kate Derby*, on which he was told that ſhe might be within, but did not live in that Part of the Houſe, on which the Priſoner went away; in a few Minutes after the Deponent went to a Neceſſary Houſe and ſhut the Door after her, on which ſome Perſon came and opened the Door, which proved to be the Priſoner, who roſhed in and took the Deponent by the Arms and put her on her Back, on which ſhe called out Murder ſeveral Times, and immediately the Priſoner took her by the Throat with one Hand and with the other he took up her Petticoats, and that he preſſed, in which Time *Kate Derby* came to her Relief and put the Priſoner off, and then ſaid you are an impertinent Dog, and that ſhe would have him puniſhed, on which he drew his Bayonet and ſhe made her Eſcape into the Houſe, on which he attempted to follow her, but that *Katey Derby* held him which prevented him.

Corporal *McKenny* being put on his Defence, ſays that he did take hold of a Woman in the Neceſſary-Houſe, but can't ſay whether this is the Woman; and further ſays that on her deſiring him to take off her that he did.

The Court are of Opinion that the Priſoner is Guilty of the Crime, and of a Breach of the 3d Article and 10th Section of the Articles of War, and do Sentence him to be reduced to the Ranks, and receive *One Hundred Laſhes* in the uſual Manner, by the Drummers of the Regiment.

WM. BATTIER, Capt. and Preſident.

A true Copy, BEN. BAKER, Adjutant 5th Foot.

(1) See Index under Admiralty Courts of. & See Act. againſt Burning Ships, Pa. 176 (1) See Port Act, page, 499—Act for adminiſtering Juſtice, pa. 509. & Act altering the Charter, pa. 532. (2) See pa. 525. (3) See Act, pa. 532.

& See the Act, altering the Charter, pa. 532. See the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. || See Liſt of Councellors, Pa. 549, 554. See Liſt of Grievances, Pa. 971. See Index, under Troops. ¶ See in Index, under Congreſs Continental.) See the Act, pa. 524. (or Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. Mutiny Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2, &c &c

SALEM, August 16, 1774.

On the 10th of this Instant printed Notifications were posted up in this Town, desiring the Merchants, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants, to meet at the Town-house chamber last Wednesday at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, to appoint Deputies to meet at Ipswich on the 6th of September next, with the Deputies of the other Towns in the County, to consider of, and determine on such Measures as the late Acts of Parliament and our other Grievances render necessary and expedient. These Notifications purported, that it was the Desire of the Committee of Correspondence that the Inhabitants should thus assemble.—On Wednesday Morning at Eight o' Clock the Governor sent a Request to the Committee, that they would meet him at Nine o'Clock, telling them he had something of Importance to communicate to them — They waited upon him accordingly, and were asked by him if they avowed those Notifications? Being answered that it was known they were posted by Order of the Committee, he then desired them to disperse the Inhabitants, who being assembled by them they must abide all the Consequences. It was answered, that the Inhabitants being met together would do what they thought fit, and that the Committee could not oblige them to disperse. His Excellency declared it was an unlawful, seditious meeting; it was replied, neither the Committee nor the Inhabitants supposed the Meeting was contrary even to the Act of Parliament, much less to the Laws of the Province. The Governor returned, I am not going to enter into a Conversation on the Matter; I came to execute the Laws, not to dispute them, and I am determined to execute them. If the People do not disperse, the Sheriff will go first; if he is disobeyed, and needs Support, I will Support him. This he uttered with much Vehemence of Voice and Gesture.

The Governor had ordered Troops to be in Readiness: They prepared accordingly as if for Battle, left their Encampment, and marched to the Entrance of the Town, there halted and loaded, and then about Eighty advanced within an Eighth of a Mile from the Town-House: But before this Movement of the Troops was known to the Inhabitants, and while the Committee were in Conference with the Governor, the whole Business of the Meeting was transacted, being merely to chuse Delegates for the County Meeting. After the Meeting was over, News came that the Troops were on the March; but they were now ordered to return to the Camp.—Yesterday Peter Frye, Esq; (by express Orders from the Governor, as he declared to the Committee) issued a Warrant for arresting the Committee of Correspondence, for unlawfully and seditiously causing the People to assemble by that Notification, without Leave from the Governor, in open Contempt of the Laws, against the Peace, and the Statute in that Case made and provided. Two of the Committee who were first arrested recogniz'd, each in One Hundred Pounds, without Sureties, to appear at the next Superior Court at Salem, to answer to the above-mentioned Charge. The rest of the Committee, who were arrested some Time after, have refused to recognize.

Previous to the Town-Meeting, the Governor issued a Proclamation "prohibiting all Persons from attending said Meeting, as they will be chargeable with all the ill Consequences that may follow thereon, and answer the same at their Peril."

BOSTON, August 29.

We hear from Salem, that last Week the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; waited upon his Excellency the Governor with a Resignation of his Seat at the Council Board. *[see pa. 549.]*

In our next we shall endeavor to give our Readers a particular Account of the Proceeding of the People with some of the Mandamus Gentry, viz. Willard, Paine, Murry, Ruggles, Leonard and Edson, not having Room for it this Week. *[see pa. 564, 566.]*

A Correspondent says, the Province will never rest while one Man who has accepted any Office under the Sanction of the new Acts of Parliament is possessed of any one Post of Power or Profit in the Country, and untill every one of them by great Penitence obtain Forgiveness, or leave America,——— and untill all your Addressers to Hutchinson have by humbling themselves regained the good Will of the Country, and the City of Boston in particular——or else are removed off from the Continent.

A PROPOSAL *from different Parts of the Country—It is proposed that an Estimate should be formed by indifferent People of the Value of all the Real Estates in Boston, that so if the Estates in should be sunk in their Value by the Port Bill's continuing to be inforced, or should otherwise be ruined by the Rage of our common Enemies, the Country might be able to form a Judgment of the Retribution that should be made to the Sufferers.——This does Honor to the public Virtue of our Country.*

A Fire broke out at Salem on Wednesday Morning, about two o'Clock, which consumed four or five Shops, occupied by Coopers, a Blacksmith, &c. together with a large Warehouse, belonging to Capt. George Dodge, containing a Quantity of Molasses, about 500 Bushels of Corn, &c. a great Part of which were destroyed. Three valuable Distill Houses, besides other large Buildings, were in eminent Danger; but by the Vigilance of the Inhabitants, with a full Supply of Water, they were happily preserved.

Wednesday arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Perkins from Baltimore, with 3000 Bushels of Indian Corn, 20 Barrels of Rye Meal, and 21 Barrels of Bread, sent by the Inhabitants of that Place for the Benefit of the Poor of Boston; together with 1000 Bushels of Corn from Annapolis, sent in the same Vessel, and for the same benevolent Purpose.

Extract of a Letter from a principal Town in one of the Southern Colonies.

"THE Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the Town of Boston, (in our Opinion) are intitled to the most grateful Thanks of all English America, for the very important Part they have acted in the first Settlement of this Country; and for their noble and costly Exertions, and the copious Effusion of their Blood, in its Defence against her innumerable Indian and French Enemies. The King and Nation of G. Britain are also indebted to you for the great Hand you have had in enlarging the Dominions of the one, and greatly encreasing the beneficial Commerce of the other. And neither the one nor the other of those Services could ever have been effected, but by the Influence of that very Spirit of Liberty, at which the British Administration seem so enrag'd, and are so determined to crush. You have borne your Burdens and struggled without their Aid, with the Instruments of Culture in one Hand, and the Weapons of War in the other, for necessary Defence, while laboring for daily Bread, and subduing the rugged Soil. Your Toils and your Perils would have been absolutely insupportable, but for the all chearing influence of the Heaven born Maid, that Spirit and Thirst of religious and civil Liberty, which inspired you and our fathers with divine Enthusiasm to attempt, (and blessed be the Lord who enabled them) to accomplish the Wonders which our Eyes behold.

You had the most cogent Reasons to believe that a Nation renowned thro'out the World for its strong and inviolable Attachment to, and manly Struggles in Defence of Liberty; would never suffer that inestimable Jewel, for which they themselves have shed Rivers of Blood, to be wrested from you by the hand of Violence; and more especially as it would lay a sure Foundation for the Destruction of their own remaining Privileges; and for the vast Diminution or total Loss of their immensely beneficial American Commerce.

"Strange also that a King, possessed of any just and humane Sentiments, should be so regardless of the Merits and Rights of his Americans, and the Interest and Welfare of his British Subjects, as to attempt to rend out of the Hands of the former, all the Fruits of their unparalleled Sufferings and Hardships, for the Pleasure of ruling over the Bodies of Slaves, instead of reigning in the Hearts of Freemen, most willing to be his loyal Subjects forever, according to the Constitution of his Crown and Kingdom, and even at the immense Hazard of obtaining by Force at most, far less, than what the Crown and Kingdom might continue to receive by our free Consent.

"But such is the astonishing Infatuation of the Times, that the Lust of Tyranny is revived, and risen high in Great-Britain; and Liberty is to be hunted from the Globe, and quit the Dwellings of Man. A more finished and perfect Definition and Picture of Despotism cannot be drawn by the Skill of Man, than is portray'd in the famous declaratory Bill or Act of the British Parliament, passed a few Years since (2) Nor can that be carried into more compleat and perfect Execution (save in Extent of its Operation only) than by that Prodigy of Oppression and Injustice, the Boston-Port Bill, and by two other Acts destroying the ancient Charter and Constitutional Rights of your Colony.

"Well might the short sighted Minister think, the Blows were so sudden and severe; he had done the worst and that unless Blood and dismal Carnage prevented, he had effectually subjugated you, and that the rest would fall an easy Prey. But he was totally ignorant of your, and the Virtue, Spirit and Knowledge of America, while he confidently believed, that you would lie down and kiss his Feet; and that the rest would patiently see you in that humble Posture, and deem you duly aimed at, and justly punished for suffering the Destruction of private Property in your Harbour, and some paltry Wretches to be dressed in Tar and Feathers.

"But America sees with other Eyes, and perfectly knows that you are only designed for the first Victim in the Hecatomb of Sacrifice to be offered to the God of Oppression, and will not therefore willingly suffer you to bleed at the Shrine of his Brazen Altar, untill we all bleed and die together."

The July Packet arrived at New-York last Monday after the Paper was printed off—We do not learn the Packet has bro't any News later than what we inserted in our last.—No New-York Paper receiv'd by the last Mail. (3)

The Delegates from this Province and New-Hampshire arrived at New-York last Saturday Se'nnight.

Letters from Philadelphia say, that city only has raised FOUR THOUSAND pounds, that currency, for the support of Boston; and that every other town in Pennsylvania government are doing in proportion. (4)

Next Thursday Evening,

TO BE SOLD,

By *BENJAMIN CHURCH,*

At his usual Place of Sale,

CLOTH Cambletts—Calamancoes—Calicoes—Linens—Checks—Muslins—Hard Ware, as Case Knives and Forks—Penknives—Shoe Bucules—Buttons—House Furniture, viz. Feather Beds, Tables, Desks, an 8-Day Clock, Watches, &c. &c.

N. B. A good Chaise and Harness.

THURSDAY EVENING.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill,

TO-MORROW MORNING, at TEN o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,

A great Variety of Womens Wearing Apparel, belonging to a Lady in a distant Province, and never worn in this Town, amongst them are,—Twelve rich Sacks and Petticoats, many of them almost new, a Number of other Gowns of fine Muslin, Chints, &c. Sundry Satin Cloaks, Shades, Silk Aprons, Russel Petticoats, Callico, Linnen, Dimothy and Flannel ditto, Bonnets and Hatts, Gauze, Catgut, Silk, Kenting and Muslin Handkerchiefs, double-Lawn Dresden-work'd and other Ruffles, Linnen, Muslin and Gauze Aprons, a Variety of Caps with rich Laces, Cotton and Silk Hose, silk and worsted Shoes, Ermine Muffs and Tippets and furr'd Border, Silk Stomachers, Ribbons, and a Quantity of Wearing Linnen, a Man's Scarlet Jacket trim'd with Gold Lace. Also a Variety of English Goods as usual—A Bag of ungin'd Cotton Wool, and two good Feather Beds, one Cask Snuff, and some Money Scales.

W. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin To-Morrow Morning Ten o'Clock.

Thomas Walley,

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and Customers, that he is Removed from his Store on Dock-Square, to the first Store in BUTLER's-ROW, lately Improved by *Mr. Samuel Allane Otis*, being the opposite Corner to *Mr. Thomas Handasyde Peck*, Hatter, where he continues to sell all Sorts of Groceries as usual, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates, and his Customers, may depend they shall be as well used, as at any Store in Boston.

N. B. A Quantity of choice Raisins in good Order, Teneriffe Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask, very best Lisbon and M. Malaga, by the Quarter Cask, also race and ground Ginger,—at said Store.

BUTLER's-ROW, No. 1.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. JOSEPH JACKSON, late of Boston, Truckman, deceased, are desired to bring in their several Demands to ABIGAIL JACKSON, sole Executrix to said Estate.—And those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle and pay the same to said Executrix immediately.

TO BE SOLD at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King-Street, Boston.

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the Fourteenth Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,

The following Lots of Land, viz.

Lot marked F, 2. in the first Range of Lots, containing about six Thousand Acres (exclusive of Settlers Lots interspersed) being near one Mile wide and fifteen Miles long, and fronting on *Kennebeck*-River, on the West-side of it, about ten Miles above Fort Halifax: to be divided and Sold in two Parts.

Lot marked B. D. 1. in the second range of Lots, about six Miles above *Norridgwalk*, on the West Side of *Kennebeck* River, and fronting thereon, containing about seven Thousand Acres, exclusive of Settlers Lots interspersed, being one Mile wide, and 15 Miles long.

Lot marked C. A. 1. in the third range of Lots, near the Falls of *Carratunka*, about twelves Miles above *Norridgwalk*, on the West Side of *Kennebeck* River, and fronting thereon, containing about 7000 Acres, exclusive of Settlers Lots interspersed, being one Mile wide, and fifteen Miles long.

Lot No. 20, called a Ten Mile back Lot, on the West Side of Kennebec-River, containing about 4100 Acres.

Three Lots of Land, viz. Lot No. 32. on the East side of *Kennebec*-River, about 300 Poles above *Fort-Western*, No. 36, on the East Side of said River, about 9 Miles and 120 Poles above *Fort-Western*, and also Lot No. 30, on the West Side of said River, about one Mile and 230 Poles above *Fort-Western*, containing 400 Acres each.

Also all the Islands in Cobbisconte Pond, and all the Islands in *Kennebeck*-River, above *Fort-Halifax*. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchasers.

For further Particulars, enquire of *Henry Allins*, jun. at his Office in King-Street, *Boston*. *June* 10, 1774.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1774. HAVING observed a Paragraph in the Spy of Thursday last, intimating that I had been rigorously treated in bringing a Load of Sand to this Town.—This may Certify, That it is utterly a Mistake; that I was kindly indulged in my Request for Permission to bring up that Article.

ROBT. FAIRSERVICE.

RAN away from his Master, on the 25th Instant, a Negro Fellow named CATO, about 20 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a thick well set Fellow. Had on when he went away, a thin Homespun Coat, a Woollen Shirt, and Tow Trowsers.—Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and convey him to his Master in Salem, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me.

DANIEL MALLOON.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against concealing, harbouring or entertaining said Runaway, on Penalty of the Law.

SALEM, August 29, 1774.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subscriber in Ipswich, on the 23th of August a dark Bay Horse, about 10 Years of Age, Trotts and Paces, has a black Main and Tail, is very tender Mouthed, likewise a Saddle and Bridle, the Makers Name Sharwin, the Saddle is lined with white Flannel, and has a main Pillion, for a Portmanteau.—Whoever shall secure said Horse, Saddle and Bridle, so that the Owner may have him again, and secure the Thief, so that he be bro't to Justice, shall have the above Reward, and four Dollars for the Horse only.

Ipswich, Aug. 26 1774. JACOB TREADWELL.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At Ten in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

All the Houshold Furniture of Mrs. EDWARDS, deceas'd, at her House in Quaker Lane,

——Consisting of——

MAhogany and Walnut Leather Bottom'd Chairs Chamber and Common ditto, one Mahogany Desk, Mahogany and other Tables, one Easy Chair, &c.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

Nine Women. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Sixteen.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 42 min. aft. 5 — Friday, 56 min. after.
Tuesday, 33 min. aft. 6 — Saturday, 42 min. aft. 9
Wednesday, 22 m. aft. 7 — Lord's Day, 26 m. aft. 10
Thursday, 9 min. aft. 8 — D's Last Quarter Tuesday.

[see Port Act, pa. 499— Act for administration of Justice, pa. 509.— & Act altering Charter, pa. 532. see List of Grievances, pa. 971. vid pa. 532. vid pa. 579. Swear Counsellors, see pa. 549.]

(1) See Index under Address from (2) See Act, pa. 499. (3) See the Act, Pa. 524. (4) See Charter pa. 1077, vol. 2 — See Tea destroyed, &c. 415 — Malcolm tarred, &c. pa. 441. (8) See Index, under Congress Continental